(d) what steps have been taken by Government to make the industrialists agree to start industries in "No Industry Districts"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Details are given in the Booklet on "Incentives for Industries in Backward Areas—April, 84" read with Press Note No. 14|2|83-DBAI dated 9.4.85, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) During last three years the following No. of LIs|ILs have been issued for setting up industries in 'No Industry Districts'.

Year	LIs	ILs
1983	111	18
1984	84	27
1985	114	33

(c) and (d) Industrial licence has an initial validity period of two years within which the entrepreneur is expected to commence production. However, two extensions of one year each, beyond the initial validity period of two years can be granted by the administrative ministries concerned on sufficient justification. It generally takes 3 to 4 years for an industrial project to fructify. Actual gestation period, however, varies from project to project.

Judicial reforms at lower level

519. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered that in view of the success of the "Lok-Adalat" in the country, judicial reforms at a lower level may be taken up;

(b) what are the features of the above mentioned judicial reforms and

(c) whether Government have received suggestions that the "Lok-Adalat" may be institutionalised and vested with the rights to summon the involved parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) The Government is engaged in a constant review of the need for judicial reforms as the reforms in judicial administration is a continuous process. The Government have entrusted the Law Commission with a comprehensive study of the judicial reforms and make its recommendations available to the Government as early as possible. A copy of the terms of reference is enclosed. (*See below*).

(c) As informed by the Committee on Legal-Aid Scheme they have not received any suggestions for the institutionalisation of "Lok-Adalat". However, in the conference of Chief Ministers, Chief Justices and Law Ministers held on 31st August and 1st Sept., 1985 it was resolved that the Gujarat pattern of Lok Adalats may be adopted and institutionalised.

Copy of terms of reference in the context of studying Judicial Reforms

1. The need for decentralisation of the system of administration of justice by—

(i) establishing, extending and strengthening in rural areas the institution of Nyaya Panchayats or other mechanisms for resolving disputes;

(ii) setting up of a system of participatory justice with defined jurisdiction and powers in suitable areas and centres;

(iii) establishing other tiers of systems within the judicial hierarchy to reduce the volume of

work in the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

2. The matters for which Tribunals (excluding services Tribunals) as envisaged in Part XIV-A of the Constitution need to be established expeditiously and various aspects related to their establishment and working.

3. The procedural laws with a view generally to disposing of cases expeditiously, eliminating unnecessary litigation and delays in hearing of cases and reforms in procedures and procedural laws an partcularly to devising procedures appropriate the terms envisaged in items l(i) and l(ii).

4. The method of appointments to subordinate courts/subordinate judiciary.

5. The training of judicial officers.

6. The role of the legal profession in strengthening the system of administration of justice.

7. The desirability of fonmulation of the norms which the Government and the public sector undertakings should follow in the settlement 0/ disputes including a review of the present system for conduct of litigation on behalf of the Government and such undertakings.

8. The cost of litigation with a view to lessening the burden on the litigants.

9. Formation of an All India Judicial Service; and

10. Such other matters as the Commission considers proper or necessary for the purposes aforesaid or as may be referred to it from time to time by the Government.

Growth centres for regional development

520. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have formulated a project to cover all districts of the country by growth centres for the balanced regional industrial development during the current year;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what are the salient features of the growth centres;

(d) what will be the expenditure on these centres in each State annually; and

(e) by when the work will start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e) The Central Government have announced a Scheme for development of infrastructural facilities in one or two identified growth centres in 'No-Industry Districts' only. Under this scheme, Central Assistance would be given to the State Governments to the extent of 1/3rd of infrastructural development cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2 crores per 'No-Industry District'.

There are 93 'No-Industry Districts'. Their names are given in Appendix I of the Booklet "Incentives for Industries in Backward Areas-April. 1984" read with Press Note No. 14/2/83-DBA-I dated 9-4-1985, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Maruti Cars

521. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of Maruti cars and other brands of cars manufactured in the country is adequate to meet the requirements of the country;

(b) whether there are any prospects of exports of cars to other countries;